Carolina Observer.

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for the first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
ication. Advertisers are requested to state
ber of insertions desired, or they will be
d till forbid, and charged accordingly.
ers to the Editor must be post paid.

Last Notice.

persons indebted to the Estate of John Mat-
ws, dec'd, either by note or account, are
required to make immediate payment—long-
gence cannot and will not be given, and those
ed will save costs by attending to this notice.
JAMES BAKER,
Agent for Administratrix.
ary 6, 1828. 57-4w.

Just Received,

THE STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA
ety of *Beautiful FLOWERING BUL-*
TS ROOTS, direct from Wm. Prince's Hor-
l Garden, Flushing, Long Island. They are
packed up in boxes, containing from 35 to
ch, in a fine state of vegetation. Catalogues,
&c. may be had by applying at the Auction
L. Fitzharris.
WM. H. MAFFITT, *Agent.*
ary 1, 1828. 57tf.

Whitehead & Fuller,

RE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,
500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best quality,
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.
ary 7. 57 tf

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 9th of
December last, a negro woman, named *ES-*
R, of a yellow complexion, and about 30 years
, and about five feet, three or four inches in
. She wore, when she absconded, a suit of
striped clothes. When spoken to she speaks
She has a scar on her forehead, but no other
that I can recollect. Any person who will
her in any Jail, and send me information which
ble me to get her, shall receive the above
ANGUS McSWEEN.
don, S. C., *Feb.* 2, 1828 47-3w.

Notice.

HE copartnership heretofore existing under the
rm of LA RUE & GILLIAM is this day dis-
by mutual consent. The Subscribers feel
ed to call on their patrons for immediate settle-
and in case the cash cannot be had to give
s. A settlement can at any time be had
plication to either of the subscribers.
DAVID O. LA RUE,
JAS. T. GILLIAM.
yetteville, Jan. 31, 1828.—56tf

Cheese and Porter.

Casks prime Goshen CHEESE,
30 doz. Brown Stout and Philadelphia POR-
just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & FENN.
ary 31, 1828. 56-3w.

st received and for Sale,

ase of *WINDOW BLINDS*, which are now
en and ready for examination, at the Auction
of the Subscriber.
L. FITZHARRIS, *Auctioneer.*
ary 31, 1828. 56tf.

ADDRESS

of the Administration Convention of N. C.

[Concluded.]

ellow-Citizens, there is one charge more
inst the President. It is a charge which
ht to have been well weighed before it
advanced—which should be fully prov-
before it is believed—which, if true,
es a stain upon our National Character,
ly to be effaced—and which, if false,
uld draw down heavy indignation upon
e who had the baseness to fabricate it,
e rashness to prefer it, without a cer-
y of its truth. You all know that we
ude to the charge of a corrupt bargain
ween Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, by
h the latter was seduced to support the
er, and to procure for him a sufficient
ber of subservient friends in Congress,
hose votes to decide the election in his
In the sincerity of our souls we de-
, that we feel humbled in noticing this
ation. What must foreigners think
e state of morals in our Country, when
like these are bandied against the
distinguished of our Statesmen?
malignant triumph is afforded to the
ies of Freedom, by such imputations,
made, fearlessly circulated, against
the highest reputation for personal
rity, and long illustrious in these con-
ated States, for their public services,
talents, and their stations! And what
ourselves think of the appetite for
, which can swallow these accusa-
thout proof—of the bigotry of party,
believes them *against proof*—of the
nce with which those who disbe-
witness and endure their circulation
the rare display of that generous
ility which was to have been expect-
the honorable and highminded op-
nts of traduced and slandered gentle-
there were no other motive to deter
hastily joining the opposition, the
encourage calumny by success, a so-
o put down rash and ruthless at-
personal reputation, a determina-
to justify the degradation of our
abroad, (for our character there
ed with that of our President, our
of State, and members of Con-

gress,) would all come in aid of the best feelings of the human heart, to bid us keep aloof.—We shall not go through the evidence which *disproves* this accusation—for, strange to say, contrary to every rule of ordinary justice, it has been required to be *disproved*—We refer you only to the statement of Mr. Buchanan, the witness by whom it was hoped or expected to be established, and to the conclusive refutation by Mr. Clay himself, in his manly appeal to the Community. Those who yet believe it, *must* continue to believe it. Conclusions formed without evidence and against evidence, cannot be shaken by argument. Those who have not been reasoned up, can never be reasoned down.

Of the ability of Mr. Adams to discharge the high functions of his office—of his familiar acquaintance with its duties—of his patient and devoted attention to its labors, and of the general [illegible] try under his A[illegible]tion, there can be but little question. Why, then, are we to discard him, and to confide to untried hands, the momentous interests of the Nation, which we know to be safe under his guardianship? Is experience, the best of all teachers, of no avail in political science? Is the practical wisdom acquired by four years administration of the Executive Office, to be thrown away without a cause? Do we hazard nothing from the instability which must be imparted to national measures, by the total change of the men who administer them? Can any consistent and steady line of policy be pursued, if from a change of counsels, plans are broken up, before they can be matured—or their execution entrusted to those who had no agency in forming them, and cannot be presumed to understand their scope and tendency? The friends of General Jackson are eloquent in praise of the patriotism which he displayed in the defence of his Country—of his energy, in controlling and directing the irregular valour of Militia—of the severity with which he chastised the cruelty, and overawed the ferocity of the Indians; and of the military genius and heroism which enabled him to achieve the memorable victory of Orleans, over a disciplined and powerful foe. Animated by the recollection of these exploits, they call on you to bestow on him, as a reward, the office of President of the U. States. If, Fellow-Citizens, this office were merely a *reward*, and not a *trust*—then, indeed, the enquiry might be, who has the strongest claims to the premium. If the services of Genl. Jackson have not been sufficiently acknowledged—if the Government or the People have been as yet niggard in their gratitude, far be from us that illiberal policy which would refuse to services the meed which they deserve. But we disclaim this imputation of ingratitude and parsimony of praise, as unjust. We mean not to undervalue the services of General Jackson, though we would claim some portion of praise for his equally patriotic and gallant associates in peril and glory. But whatever may be the estimate to be placed on those services, his countrymen have not been backward to acknowledge or reward them. The thanks of the constituted authorities of the land—the festive triumph—the sacred thanksgiving—the plaudits of the People—all for which brave men wish to live, or dare to die, have been yielded to him with a profusion which knew no stint. And shall we be deemed ungrateful, because we do not press upon him, an awful, weighty, and highly responsible trust, for which we have no reason to believe him qualified—in which he will probably lose the glory he has acquired, and may injure that Country, which it is his praise to have defended? What would be thought of the prudence of the individual, who, in the effervescence of gratitude, should reward his Physician by confiding to him the management of an important suit at the bar; or should select his successful Advocate to navigate a ship over the stormy Ocean?

We have a right to enquire, and in the soberness of truth, we ask, is Gen. Jackson qualified to discharge the duties of the Presidential Office? If he be not, we are unjust to him, and still more unfaithful to ourselves and our Country, if we bestow it upon him. When we make this enquiry, we are reminded of our *Washington*. He was not less illustrious as a Statesman, than eminent as a Warrior, and we are asked, why *may* not General Jackson be a second Washington? Is this an answer to the enquiry? Prodigies are rare, or they would cease to be prodigies. Ages may roll away, before our Country is again blessed, or any Country shall be blessed with another Washington. We ask, *is* Gen. Jackson qualified for this office? He was a Judge, in the early settlement of Tennessee, at a time when legal talents were necessarily rare. As the legal profession advanced to excellence in that State, he resigned his office, from the honest conviction that it could be better filled. He has been in the Congress of the United States, and we presume, endeavored to the best of his ability, to discharge the duties of his station. Yet this situation he quitted, with a declaration, and no doubt a sincere one, that he kept abler men out of office; and we have yet to learn, that he left behind him any reputation for political ability. When an opportunity was afforded, of acquiring military distinction, the proofs of his capacity for War, were instantly developed. Of his military talents, no one doubts; of his talents as a Statesman, no one is confident: yet he has been in situations which afforded equal opportunities for displaying both. The inference is too obvious to escape the grasp of any understanding.

But if this inference, seemingly irresistible, should be contradicted by proofs hereafter to be adduced, and General Jackson should evince, in any civil or political station, those capacities which have not yet been developed, it will then be time enough to invite him to the highest of civil and political employments. Let the Country have practical assurance that he possesses the information, the temper and the wisdom which are required for this great office—and four years may afford the occasion to give us such assurance—and without violence to our usages, distraction in our councils, or dissentions among our people, he may receive what is now claimed as a reward, but will then cheerfully be bestowed as a trust, which he can ably and faithfully [illegible] or to his impatient friends? Will they refuse to submit their favorite candidate—will he refuse to submit himself to this practical test? This very eagerness and impatience but increase our distrust.

His friends proclaim, that it is scarcely possible for him to have conducted his military operations with the skill which characterised them, and to want vigor of intellect and knowledge of the human character. Yet instances are not wanting of transcendant military talents, united with military incompetency. The General of whom Britain boasts as the conqueror of Napoleon, is an acknowledged instance of the truth of the maxim, that Nature seldom bestows her gifts on any individual with such prodigality as to fit him for attaining a high degree of excellence in more than one department of human action. But be it so. We do not know, and therefore do not say, that Gen. Jackson is deficient in intellect, and is not a keen observer of the ways of men. Is he qualified therefore to be President? Is he profoundly acquainted with the Constitution and laws of his Country? He certainly gave an unfortunate specimen of this knowledge, when he would apply the second article of the rules of War, which subjects to military execution, *foreigners* detected as *spies in a camp*, to citizens, whom he supposed to meditate treasonable views, assembled in their own country, where neither camp nor soldier was at hand. But this error may have proceeded, and no doubt did proceed from an honest prejudice, and an uncontrollable impetuosity of temper. What other errors, when exalted to a higher station, may he not commit, perhaps even more fatal, from the operation of the same causes? Has he any fixed principles of national policy? If he has, who knows them? In Pennsylvania, he is supported as devoted to the Tariff and Internal Improvements, in the utmost extent to which the partizans of either would carry their plans of supposed perfection. In the South he is understood to be determined to support these plans no further than they have been already advanced. The probability is, that on these and many other cardinal points of National Policy, he has yet to form decided opinions. Political Science has never been his study. Is he acquainted with the various interests which our Country has to sustain and defend in her intercourse with foreign nations, or does he understand the complicated and delicate relations which subsist between the General and State Governments? His admirers seem to think that nothing more than honesty of purpose, and ordinary good sense are required, for discharging with ability, the most arduous, important and responsible political employment to which man can be called. They seem to believe in heaven-taught Statesmen, while they would laugh to scorn him who would speak of heaven-taught Judges, Mathematicians, Physicians, Navigators, or Mechanics.

But we have heard it alleged, that he will have an able Cabinet. Fellow-Ctiizens, we consider this argument, if such it may be termed, as among the extraordinary delusions of the day. In Monarchies, where the Prince is but the Pageant of State, and the Government is in the hands of the Ministry, it is of little consequence, whether the Sovereign be wise or ignorant. But in our Country, where the Sovereignty is in the People or the States, the President is emphatically the *Minister*. His personal ability to manage the affairs of the Government is indispensable. God forbid, that such a state of things should ever arise, when the President must either abandon the helm to subordinate pilots, or interfere with their management at the hazard of running the Ship of State on rocks and breakers. But of whom is this able cabinet to be composed? All now in office are to be turned out, and their places to be supplied by those we know not of. From what class of his supporters they are to be selected—whether from the admirers of splendid and magnificent national establishments, or from the school of calculators and economists—the rigid definers of Federal authority, or the ultra-liberals in the claim of power—the advocates for ample encouragement to domestic industry, or the sturdy opposers to every plan which may foster them—Tariff or anti-tariff men—Improvement or anti-improvement men—the community is utterly ignorant. Perhaps, that he may not disappoint the reasonable claims of any portion of the heterogeneous combination that upholds him, materials of all kinds will be brought together into this Cabinet. In what proportion they will be mixed, or what will be the character of the composition, it is impossible to conjecture. The members of the cabinet may be individually able, but with opposed principles and conflicting views, and without a presiding judgment to blend the discordant elements into a salutary union, the Cabinet itself will be either distracted by dissentions or neutralised into inertness.

We should be unfaithful to our duty, if we did not advert to some of the peculiar traits in General Jackson's character, which fill us with serious apprehensions. All know—his friends boast of, his energy—his decision—his high spirit—his tenacity of reputation—and his promptitude for action,—

—"Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel."

These qualities, in excess, may be pernicious [illegible], in the Soldier; but in a Civil Magis[illegible], tempered by moral and religious principles, controlled by moderation, united with sound constitutional knowledge, and enlarged views of policy, they are fraught with danger—they may produce mischiefs of the most appalling kind. Where command is unlimited and obedience perfect, the General may press forward to the attainment of his purpose, disdainful of obstacles. But place him in the Chair of State, where he finds himself fenced around by the Constitutional barriers erected for the preservation of Civil Freedom, and his impetuous temper must chafe and fret within the circle of restraint. At length, impatient of confinement, he will be tempted to burst its bounds, and trampling on constitutional restrictions, relying on his popularity, and secure of the devoted obedience of his followers, he will enact the accustomed part of the Soldier, seeking the end, regardless of the means, and reckless of the consequences.

General Jackson is emphatically a Soldier. His reputation is purely military—all his laurels have been gathered in the battle-field It is not in human nature for him not to feel a strong attachment to the pursuits which are identified with his glory. He cannot hope to add to his reputation by a character for political wisdom; and yet he must desire to distinguish his Administration by some brilliant achievements to be recorded in the Rolls of Fame. Our people, like the venerable and virtuous Madison, do not look on carnage with complacency. What they would regard as among the greatest of national calamities, War, would be to him a summons to a glorious game, an invitation to pluck from peril fresh renown—a high and animating excitement. He is the Army Candidate. The Military, almost without an exception, are enlisted in his cause.—Make him President, and will not the pursuits of civil life be scorned, by the ardent, the aspiring and the bold?—Will not military merit be the ordinary road to preferment?—Will not the pacific policy of our Country, be first discredited, then abandoned? Will not conquest, glory and pre-eminence in arms, be the delusions of the day, and shall we not ultimately become a *Military Republic?* The steps between that character and a Military Despotism, may be few or more—but to this end, unless we belie all history, we must come at last. The very prospect of his elevation to this distinction, seems, to us, to have already produced an unfortunate change in the tone of public sentiment and morals. The pacific virtues, so intimately associated with the charities of life, and the best interests of social man, reverence for law, restraint of passion, respect for age and station, decency towards adversaries, are thrown by as impediments which retard the career of Conquest. Violence, intimidation, boasts of resistless strength, common military artifices, are used to dispirit and terrify resistance. "In martial equipage they issue forth," and little else seems wanted, but the waving banner and the warlike music, to make this march to Power, military in all its aspects. Should it terminate in victory, may it be but a victory over political foes, and not over the Constitution—the Peace—the Morals—the Liberties of the Country!

Fellow Citizens! we claim not to be Prophets, and if General Jackson should be elected, we trust in a gracious Providence, that these evils will not be realized. But we speak to you in sober seriousness, of the things which we do believe, the evils which we do fear. Judge ye, if we believe or fear without a cause. To those who, ardent and unthinking, mock at our apprehensions, as the visions of a disturbed fancy, we would take the liberty to suggest, that it is better "to be despised for unnecessary fears, than ruined by too confident a security."

Consider well, we entreat you, before you decide; reflect calmly before you act. All which good men revere, and patriots hold precious, depend upon your determination: while every cause is in operation that is likely to lead you into error. An imprudent gratitude—admiration of military glory—suspicions, too easily excited, and not thoroughly abandoned even when their cause is removed—prejudices almost too powerful for reason—the misconceptions of the hasty, and the misrepresentations of the artful—the resentment of the disappointed, the clamors of the violent, and the vehement zeal of the seekers for popularity—all concur, not only to render deliberation difficult, but to give a false bias to the judgment.—Prove that you are worthy of self-government, and disappoint not the hopes of those who deem that reliance may be placed on the virtue and good sense of the people.—Choose without passion, and with an eye solely to your Country's good. On the one side, there is certainly safety, probably prosperity. On the other rest clouds and darkness. It is the way of peril, and it may lead to the destruction of the best hopes of man on earth.

We have honestly discharged what we firmly believed to be our duty:—We owed it to the reverence and affection which we cherish for those free institutions that were purchased by the blood of our fathers, and which we hope to transmit unimpaired, as a precious inheritance to our children. If we be wrong, excuse an error which springs from a motive that you must approve. If we are right, act with us. And may He in whose hands are the hearts and understandings of men, "who bringeth counsel to naught, and maketh devices of none effect," enlighten, guide, and direct you.

Friends of the Convention of the Carolina, this 30th Jan. 1828, by

WILLIAM GASTON,
WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
EDMUND JONES,
THOS. P. DEVEREUX,
JOHN L. BAILEY.
} *Committee for that purpose appointed.*

DEATH IN THE BOTTLE.

"Drink boys, drink, and drown all sorrow,
For we may not live, boys, to drink again to-morrow."
College Song.

One would think that these words of the old college Song, were written in anticipation of a book lately published in London, on the adulteration of spiritous liquors. The London Magazine has christened its review of "Death in the Bottle," and it is enough to make one's hair turn white with horror, to follow the author through his details.

When a man enters a hotel and calls for a drink of brandy and water, he little dreams what he is complacently sipping—rectified spirits, vinegar, orace-root, vitriol, extract of almond cake, cherry-laurel water, and extract of capsicum. What an infernal mixture—it is enough to corrode a stomach of sheet iron. So much for brandy. Next comes *gin*, infinitely more mischevious, it seems, than his brother brandy. The lurking demons in a bottle of gin are oil of vitriol, sulphuric æther, oil of turpentine, orace-root, oils of juniper, of cassia, of carraways, of almonds, Angelica root, and capsicum! all essential poisons—no wonder people die of drinking! So let the reader bid "farewell, a long farewell," to gin and all its Tartarean attributes, and see if he can console himself with a good glass of wine.

If the following mixture does not make him throw the bottle out of the window, he is more or less than man:—the deluded wretch is smacking his lips over a dose of capsicum, sal-tartar, gum-dragon, (what an appaling word,) lees almond cake! If things were called by their right names, instead of saying to a friend, "Will you take a glass of wine?" one would say "Will you take a glass of gum-dragon and sal-tartar?" We pity the man who drank bumpers to all the toasts on the 8th. of January.

Of late years, Sherry has been quite a fashionable drink, on account of its being less acid than Madeira, and consequently more wholesome. It contains, however, a tolerably reasonable share of the hourific, laurel waer, benezoin, lamb's blood, chalk and oyster-shells! The idea of drinking oyster-shells, is something new—we doubt whether they are as digestible as their phlegmatic tenant, even when coupled with chalk. It were as well to turn a man's interior into a lime-kiln at once.

One great question arises in the consideration of this subject; what, in the name of decanters and glasses, is a man to moisten his clay with? We take it for granted that every one of our readers will forth with stave in his beer-barrels, and decapitate all the bottles in his cellar; but what is he to drink with his dinner? Pure water is the best diluent—but that is about as hard to come at as pure wine. The Manhattan is miserable stuff, and the Water Works Company stagnated long ago. The last resort for thirsty man is cider, the generous extract of the juicy apple. Bottle it, and it has the foaming life of champaigne, without its pernicious qualities—drink it in moderation, and death will not be found in the bottle.

N. Y. Courier.

Human Life.—"When we set out on the jolly voyage of life, what a brave fleet there is around us, as stretching our fresh canvas to the breeze, all "ship shape and Bristol fashion," pennons flying, music playing, cheering each other as we pass, we are rather amused than alarmed when some awkward comrade goes ashore for want of pilotage! Alas! when the voyage is well spent, and we look about us, toil worn mariners, how few of our ancient consorts still remain in sight, and they, how torn and wasted; and, like ourselves, struggling to keep as long as possible off the fatal shore, against which we are all finally drifting!"—*Walter Scott.*

The French College of Physicians have lately decided that the cause of ladies' teeth decaying at so much earlier a stage of life than those of the opposite sex, is the great friction of the tongue upon them.

A plagiarist one day reading his tragedy to the Abbe de Voisenon, the latter arose frequently from his seat, and made a low bow. "What the devil ails you," said the reader, "with all your bows?" "A man," replied the Abbe, "ought to salute his acquaintances politely, when he meets them."

FOREIGN.

New York, Feb. 5.

By the Packet ships John Jay from Liverpool and Queen Mab from Havre, below last night, papers and letters have been received to the 9th of December.

In France the elections had been nearly brought to a close; and the defeat of the Ministry placed beyond all doubt. M. Peyronnet, the Keeper of the Seals; M. de Chabral, Minister of Marine; M. Frayssinous, Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs, are stated to have sent in their resignations.

The Pacific sailed in company with the John Jay, and brings the unfortunate Snelson, who, it will be remembered, some time since defrauded the Bank at Petersburg, and fled to England. Nearly the whole of the money is reported to have been found upon him.

Paris, Dec. 2.

A courier, who arrived yesterday from Vienna, has brought the following intelligence:

On the 10th of November, a grand Divan was held at Constantinople, and the answer to the Ambassadors of the three Powers was there decided on.

1st. Before any negociation, and as a preliminary condition, the three powers shall renounce all intervention, direct or indirect [illegible]

2d. The three Powers shall make a public and solemn reparation to the Ottoman Porte, for the insult offered to its flag at Navarin.

3d. The three Powers shall engage wholly to indemnify the Sublime Porte for all the losses resulting from this insult.

On the receipt of this answer, Mr. Stratford Canning demanded a firman, in order to forward it to his government, and take its orders. The firman was refused. The French and Russian Ambassadors did not think fit to expose themselves to a similar refusal.

The Austrian Internuncio, M. Ottenfals, alone dispatched a courier to Vienna. This courier was charged with dispatches by the three Ambassadors, and it was from Vienna that those arrived yesterday, which are destined for the governments of France and England.

Troops and ammunition have been sent to Sillistria to put the fortress on the Danube in a state of defence. The principalities are given up as not capable of being defended.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

"There is nothing new in the political world, since our last. The Cotton market did not improve any during the past week, so that the decline of 1-8 a 1-4d. from former quotations still continues. The sales during the week, which were languid throughout, fell short of 15000 bags—the prices ranging from 5d a 6 3-4d a 7d. There has been little doing in other articles of American produce, and although Ashes appear to be much enquired after, we hear of no sales of consequence." Tar and Turpentine plenty; sales have been made of about 750 bls. Tar at 14s to 14s 6d—550 bls. Turpentine at 10s to 10s 6d., and a few tons Carolina Rice at 23s.

To a commercial friend we are indebted for the following *highly important letter* of 4th December, from Paris, (later than any other intelligence from there,) written by an intelligent man, and entitled, therefore, to the greatest consideration.

Paris, 4th Dec. 1827.

I wrote you by the Queen Mab, which sailed yesterday. I take the chance of this reaching Liverpool in time for the packet, to communicate to you the important news which has since been received here. *The Grand Sultan has absolutely refused all terms proposed by the three allied powers, and even gone so far as to make the most extravagant demands of them.* The consequence is like to be an *immediate war*. The bombardment of Constantinople by the combined fleets of the three powers, and the passing of the Pruth by the Russian army may soon be expected.

P. S. There is every appearance to-day, that a change will take place in the Ministry here, and that even M. de Villele will be obliged to leave it.

Successful Pursuit.—Nathaniel Snelson, Teller of the Discount Office of the Bank Virginia, having absconded, on the 21st October, with about $40,000, chiefly in Virginia bank notes, of $100 each, and bills upon some houses in Liverpool, was traced through the United States to Quebec, where he took his passage on board the Mary Cumming, bound to this port, which sailed on the 2d November, twelve hours before his pursuer reached that place. Notices of these circumstances, with copies of a handbill, describing his person, and offering a reward of $500 for his apprehension and safe delivery to the jailer of the town of Petersburg, from which he had absconded, were forwarded hither by a vessel which sailed from Quebec on the 3d November, and arrived here on Saturday, as also from New York, by the packet ships Leeds, which arrived on Sunday, and Canada which arrived on Tuesday; in the latter of which, one of the Directors of the Bank came as a passenger. Boughey and Roberts, the police officers, were accordingly directed to look out for the arrival of the Mary Cumming, which they boarded as she was entering the King's Dock Basin, on Wednesday last; and acquainting the delinquent with their errand, received from him about $30,000 in notes and bills, being the whole of the stolen property which remained. He also quietly surrendered himself, and expressed his willingness to return to America with the gentlemen who had followed him hither.

LATE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

New York, Feb. 6.

Rumor of War.—The brig Jane, which sailed from this port some months since, with provisions for the Greeks, returned here yesterday. She sailed from Poros on the 18th of November, and from Gibralter on the 26th of December. A letter was received last evening by a mercantile house, in this city, dated December 22d, which states that the news of the day was, that the Grand Seignor had declared war against the Allies. This may be true or may not. It is entitled to the credit of a *rumor*, and no more.

Sterling Money.—The following Table, reducing sterling money into dollars and cents, we republish, that the planter may know what his Cotton actually brings in American currency, agreeably to the foreign quotation.

Sterling.		Cts.	Mills.	Sterling.		Cts.	Mills.
1d.	is	1	85	7	is 12		96
2		3	70	8	14		81
3		5	55	9	16		66
4		7	49	10	18		51
5		9	25	11	20		36
6		11	11	12	22		22

From the North American Review.

Though to some we may appear to write with too much frankness, we apprehend that a majority of the nation will agree with us, and would be glad to have the proposition established; that, speeches in Congress have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished. The House of Representatives are the natural, immediate guardians of the people,—but who are to guard the guardians? Undoubtedly there is more than one member in that important body, who would be startled at a charge of professed censors and tribunes, who are perpetually imputing corruption and abuses to other branches of the government. They are constantly smelling and winking, and on the eve of detecting some enormity. From the excessive salaries of the secretaries—(We must save our feelings by speaking strait forward in a parenthesis—the despicable, parsimonious stipend paid to the highest labor, and most intense anxiety, not equaling the gains of mediocrity in many of the ordinary professions of life,) from these splendid emoluments, down to the moderate, decent remuneration of the clerks, no winter escapes without some magnificent attempt at reduction, some huge effort at economy. Now we really believe our government in all its branches to be freer from abuses, than any other in the world; and this arises from our having no ancient malpractices consecrated by time, no privileges radicated beyond the power of extraction; and, besides, to its being subject to a publicity the most unsparing and uncontrolled. Yet we are equally of opinion, that in the abuses which do creep in, by far the largest and the most costly proportion is to found in the legislative branch; in the department occupied by the guardians and representatives of the people's rights.

Insurance on Lives.—Our paper contains an advertisement of the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company. This is a species of institution not yet generally understood or duly valued in our country. We would recommend it to the attention of all, especially those whose support is derived from incomes which will terminate with their lives, and who would avert from their families the pecuniary distress likely to result from their sudden removal by death. The annual payment of a sum, perhaps easily to be spared or saved, may give a sense of security the most consoling for parents. We are told that the business of the Company increases, and that its concerns are carefully and skilfully managed. Its capital is said to be ample; its charter is perpetual, and its contracts are said to have always been executed with the most scrupulous fidelity.

National Intelligencer.

Riot at South Boston.—A violent quarrel arose yesterday at South Boston, between two parties, consisting, we understand, of Irish Catholics and Irish and English Protestants. They engaged with such earnestness that all efforts to separate the parties proved unavailing, until the bells were rung, and the firemen reached the spot with the engines, prepared to suppress the flame. It was reported yesterday that several persons were killed in the affray, but we learn that this is not true. Some, however, were wounded. Several of the most active combatants have been arrested and committed to jail.—*Daily Advertiser.*

To Young Ladies.—If a young lady cannot bear reproof without sullenness, and disappointment without repining, what are we to expect of her when placed at the head of a family, to guide and direct its concerns? Truly the education of females, at the present day, seems diametrically opposed to all that advances the happiness of domestic life. To attract the admiration, and shine abroad, appears to be the principal object; as though they were destined for no higher purpose: like the ephemeral fly, they flutter awhile and are seen no more. What a lamentable circumstance, that the admirable picture drawn by Solomon, should not have been more frequently imitated. All the refinements which wealth and luxury have introduced since the foundation of society, will never have power to do away the influence of those domestic virtues which the inspired penman has so beautifully delineated in the last chapter of Proverbs. One reason why the domestic virtues are so much neglected, is the love of show and external parade. When once a love of fashionable pleasure steals upon the affections, it is in vain to look for the growth of those virtues which require a keeping at home. Fashion dethrones judgment, and lays her empire in the dust. When once the affections begin to entwine around the idol, the soul is fascinated with a kind of enchantment, which it seems impossible to resist, until it becomes a prey to the most violent passions; which, like a garden grown up with weeds, presents a most gloomy prospect for a future day.

Compassion to an offender who has grossly violated the laws, is, in effect, a cruelty to the peaceable subject who has observed them.—*Junius.*

Washington, Febraruy 7.

At length the House of Representatives has got clear of the undefined debate in which it became unexpectedly engaged upon the motion of Mr. Chilton, of Kentucky; and, as might have been anticipated, notwithstanding all the debate upon them, the Resolutions, so modified, however, as to bear little resemblance to their original form, have passed unanimously. The opponents of the Administration desired the inquiry, and its friends have seconded their wishes. The contest seems to have been who should be most in favor of it, rather than upon any other point.

The debate has been throughout somewhat *piquant*, and at its close became rather tumultuous and disorderly. The scene of last night was one such as is seldom exhibited in the Representatives' Hall, and it is hoped will seldom be repeated.

MR. RANDOLPH.

The following is an extract from a sketch of one of Mr. Randolph's speeches on the Retrenchment Resolutions:

"That it should never (said Mr. Randolph,) have occurred to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr Everett) what was the real cause of the present hue and cry against the Administration, was to him matter of astonishment. He reminded the gentleman that the cause was, the manner in which that Administration came into power. It is to be found there—and only there, for he would defy all the public presses in the world to produce the effect which has been produced, were it not for this taint of original sin in the body politic, which cleaves to the Administration, even as the taint of our original sin cleaveth to us It had been said that the Opposition is composed of discordant materials. Is the Administration composed of materials which are more homogeneous? He contended that it was not.

The Administration had been charged with neglect of their friends. He stated that they had preferred judging between two enemies, to deciding between two friends. In the latter case, you would be sure to make one enemy; in the former you would make one friend. They, therefore, buy off their enemies, to the neglect of their friends. This had been the policy of governments ever since the days of Sir Robert Walpole.

He would again ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, how are the administration brought into their present curious predicament? How is it that they are in a minority in both Houses? How is it that they are alone in this minority, when the very worst of their predecessors were able to keep a majority until midnight of the third or fourth of March, and there were then more of these compunctious visitings about the assaults made on private character by the press. Peter Porcupine, better known now as William Cobbett, was the *protege* of that Administration. He had heard one of the political leaders of that day, and he did not know that he was far wrong, say, that Cobbett was the greatest man in the world—that Cobbett, who now says that Mr. Adams has 1500 slaves in Virginia. He asked gentlemen to remember the nicknames then given to gentlemen. Mr. Gallatin was called Monsieur Guillotine; and his friend and colleague Nicholas, who had but one eye, was represented in print and in caricature as Polyphemus. He forgot what name was given to the gentleman from Louisiana, but he well remembered his own, and he wished he could lay claim to it now, but he was then a mere boy.—There was nothing heard of private character being slandered, and every sanctuary being violated.

Mr. R. then proceeded to say something on the subject of the supposed collusion in the first instance between Mr. Adams and Mr Clay. He denied that there was any in the first instance. He contended that Mr. Clay was looking out, and electioneering for himself, until he found he could not get the vote of Louisiana, and therefore could not be returned to the House. Mr. Clay, he said, had made his calculations—the death of Mr. Crawford, who was in a state which made the chances 100 to 1 against his living through the summer. But Louisiana refused to give Mr. Clay her vote, and Mr. Crawford, with unparalleled obstinacy, refused to die.—Mr. Adams was then taken up as a *pis aller*. He had a right to say this. He had an interview with a gentleman about that time, not on that subject indeed, but on something relating to the House. That individual had then condescended to electioneer, for he said—"If you of the South will give us any other man of the West for President, in the room of J. Q. Adams, I will not support him." Who could dare to deny this? In other words, this was saying—if you will give any other—that is *egomet*—I myself—but when the South would not go with him, they lost all their weight and influence. He then made some references to the enmity of Mr. Adams to Hamilton, and the memory of Fisher Ames and to a supposed endeavour to injure the present Chief Justice, in the affair of John Smith of Ohio.

He asked if there was no proposition to bring Mr. Clay to vote for Mr. Adams? Yes: he insisted that there was a collusion—and a corrupt one—not in writing—not even a verbal one—but one as well understood as if it had been expressed. We know from the facts, that when individuals meet to do a damned deed, they will not always trust themselves to give names to thoughts—will not call a spade, a spade. Thus he, who was willing to take any man from the West in preference to John Q. Adams, takes office of John Q. Adams, and takes it that he may be brought within the line of safe precedents. There was no occasion to make the matter more plain. Cannot we make out apple pye, without spelling it letter by letter from letters before us as big as the horn book?

In the next place Mr. R. went on to show, that if Gen. Jackson was no great civilian, he possessed all the requisites for the Presidency. He contended that it was not necessary that he should be able to write a book or to make speeches. He contended that the inveterate habit which was produced by constant attention to study, rendered men unfit for the conduct of nations. It was better to select those who understood men—to take those who, as to writing, were, untaught, than those who are unteachable. He declared, that had he lived in the Roman age, he should have been a partisan of Cæsar; and he advocated the merits of Cromwell, who had been abused to please the Stuarts, but whose character is now beginning to be understood. He was not troubling dialecticians with the guidance of public affairs, and made a long argument to support this position.

Touching upon the Military Academy he reminded the House that the scientific errors of Braddock were corrected by that Virginia militia officer who then assumed the station for which nature had designed him, to take command. He then referred to his own imbecility, in his attempt to reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts, said he had been led away into topics wide of the subject, and admitted that he felt himself hanging by a single hair upon existence—the sword of Damocles was suspended over him.

He went on to ask what would be the consequence, if, by this last convulsive struggle, the Administration should be able to keep in power for another term.—They would still be in a minority—in that very situation in which the parricidal Pitt attained his triumph over the constitution of his country, when he was left in a minority. As the undisguised enemy of the administration, he would go to them and say—you cannot get along, it becomes you as honorable and highminded men and gentlemen, to retire. There are situations in which suspicion is not only equivalent to proof, but even the equivalent to the most damning poof. Such was the character of the suspicion of the noble Moor, a suspicion which could not even be refieved by the certainty—and which urged him on to woo the very consummation of his fears. He said he regarded the letter to Judge Brooke as suspicious, amounting to certainty.

A word as to the closing remark of the gentleman from Massachusetts, as to the fate of Acteon. He had said that the hunter would be exposed to danger from his pack when they were unkennelled, the moment he showed himself. If the conduct of the administration of Gen. Jackson should deserve it, and he had his health, he would be one of the pack that would assail him.

It had been said that he had been opposed to every Administration. He had been opposed to the Administration of the elder Adams. He had supported the Administration of Jefferson, until he saw corruption in the Yazoo business. He did not then break with the Administration, but when he afterwards separated from the Administration, he went to Mr. Jefferson and explained to him the cause and the necessity. He separated at the very time that B. Bidwell and J. Q. Adams joined them.

Here Mr. R. spoke of his motives. He did not pretend that they were unmixed. He did not arrogate an exemption from human infirmity: but he was not under the influence of avarice or ambition. Poor as he was, and he had been impoverished by this Administration, he had enough, and more than he used rightly; and as to power, he referred to the time when he might have had any office. But what to him was a clerkship in the War office, or a mission to England, compared with the satisfaction of returning to his own constituents, and sitting down under his old patrimonial trees—yes—his *old* patrimonial trees, to see the sun descending below the horizon. He had seen the sun diminishing his golden disk behind the Virginia hills, the other day, and had asked if he was not a most mistaken man, to be employed here, in a play not worth the acting. But he had found consolation in the recollection that he was here in the cause of the people.

MR. [illegible]

A correspondent of the Provincial Journal gives the following lively description of the style of eloquence of a member of Congress who has made some noise in the world:

"Mr. Kremer speaks in a tone, the noise of which is heard in every corner of the house, though his articulation, sometimes impeded by *temporary* causes, is often indistinct. His gestures are correspondingly furious, and it were an eminently perilous situation to be within the range of his arm. He is much in the habit of throwing forward his fists in a horizonal direction, and this species of attitudinizing, together with a countenance inflamed with exertion, *if with nothing else*, would impress upon a person who happened to be deaf, the idea that he was daring the Speaker to a fight. Mr. Kremer, whenever he speaks, never fails to put the House in excellent humor. He advances to the attack in legislative conflict very much as those worthy and valiant Dutchmen (Knickerbocker tells us) advanced to the attack of fort Christiana, "brimful of wrath and cabbage."

The statements thrown out some time ago in the Philadelphia prints, are confirmed by official documents. Mr. Kremer's resolution has extorted the astonishing fact, that Mr. Rush has stooped from his high estate to request the Collector of Philadelphia to take away the supplies of stationery from the widow Bailey, the near relation of a Revolutionary Whig, and give the profitable job to Mr. Binns, the utterer, if not the author, of the Harris forgery. Mr. Binns attempts to justify the act by sophistically comparing it with Mr. Jefferson's "removing Mr. Latimer, and appointing Gen. Muhlenberg, *Collector* of the port of Philadelphia;" and Gen. M's giving the Custom-House printing to Capt. Geyer, a soldier of the Revolution! Show us a case where Mr. Jefferson, or his Secretary of the Treasury, stooped to carve out little miserable jobs for a loyal political partizan—and we shall then admit the analogy between the cases.—This is the same Mr. Binns, whom the Secretary of War also so far favored as to withdraw certain commissary advertisements from the Aurora, in order to give them to him.—This is the same Mr. Binns, who has so far earned his wages, as to palm the forged letter of Harris as a genuine voucher—and who has but the other day trumped up some more last words on the same subject—pretending to state the horrors of the execution, and the dying words of the six militia men. Such a partisan is worthy of such a recompense! the candle's ends and cheese parings" of the patronage of government.—*Rich. Enq.*

Some of the Administration prints have insinuated that Gen. Jackson quitted New Orleans on the night af the 8th.—No such thing! He remained until the night of the 11th, or rather, the morning of the 12th.—They have spoken of his "*fleeing by night*"—and the Baltimore Marylander compares his "*nocturnal* retreat" to Mr. J. Adams's decamping from Washington on the night of the 3d of March. If he had compared it with La Fayette's embarking in the steamboat at New York from the splendid ball of the Battery, it would have been more in character. *These* cases are exactly parallel. They were both detained by a magnificent ball; and from the scene of hilarity they both retired to embark in the steamboats for their respective destinations.—*Ib.*

"As was expected, (says Mr. Binns,) the Jackson candidate for the Senate, in Cumberland and Perry, has succeeded by a large majority."—(Perhaps 14 or 1500!) This is but a precursor of a similar annunciation in November next: "*as was expected.* General Jackson has succeeded by a large majority in the State of Pennsylvania."

Census of Ohio.—It appears from a recent census of the State of Ohio, that the whole number of white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, in 1827, was as follows:

In 1827 - - -	145,745
1823 - - -	124,625
Increase in four years -	21,110

A grand Fancy or Masquerade Ball, took place in Philadelphia on the 24th ult. and is stated to have been, perhaps, the largest company that ever assembled in this country, on a like occasion. A similar Ball was given in this city last week, which, it is understood, was well attended, and passed off much to the satisfaction of the company.

Charleston Courier.

NEW YORK NOMINATION.

Extract of a letter from Albany.

"Our Legislative meeting for nom[ination] of President has this evening be[en] *One hundred and ten members present.* Jackson was unanimously nominate[d] Carroll of the Senate made a speech [in] it, and was eloquently and forcibly [sup]to by Mr. Butler. Mr. Carroll the[n] to be excused from voting, which w[as] ed him, and the resolution in favo[r] "Hero" carried by acclamation and [the] tire unanimity. Upon the subject [of] Vice Presidency, we

Resolved, That we would unite w[ith] Republican friends throughout the [U.] in supporting the candidate who s[hall] pear best calculated to unite their s[trength]

Our political atmosphere is clear, [and] friends in admirable spirits."

In a subsequent letter the num[bers] thus stated: The Senate consists of [36] bers—23 attended the meeting [of] friends of General Jackson out [of] The House consists of 128 mem[bers] attended, and several known friend[s] General out of town.—*Wash. Tel.*

Fatal Duel.—On Saturday morn[ing] Mr. Bond Martin, and Mr. Carr, st[udents] Medicine, left Baltimore for "the [field] honor," near Bladensburg, to se[ttle] pute of a trifling nature in its orig[in] met at eight paces, when Mr. M[artin] ceived, on the first fire, the ball of [his] onist in his forehead; he fell and [died] the ground His body was brou[ght] timore on Saturday evening, and [has] been conveyed to the Eastern Sho[re] ryland, the residence of his fat[her] Justice Martin. Mr. Carr is from [Va.]

In visiting a neighbour a few eve[nings] to our astonishment, we were pres[ented] a slice of ripe Water Melon: This [fruit] rather excels, any thing of the kind [we] yet met our eye at this season of th[e year]

Edenton G[azette].

Establishment of Manufactures.—[It] us pleasure to understand, that a gen[tleman] our city, has contracted to build a [Manufac]turing House on the other side of [the] a little above Manchester, at the s[ite] erly improved by Mr. Frederick [Bell]. This factory is to be taken by an E[nglish] tist, who has been living in Delaw[are] ty, (Pennsylvania,) and is now in [England] He has all the machinery already [in] He will try the experiment, in the [first] stance, of running from 300 to 1000 [spindles] for spinning of cotton—Should he s[ucceed] that scale, he will enlarge his busi[ness] the demand. He will then start a[nother] 20 or 30 power looms. The whole [establish]ment is expected to go into operat[ion] course of eight or nine months; at [most] during the year. This is the comm[encement] of the manufacturing system among[st us] —and we wish it success. We ente[rtain] little doubt of the result—and hope [it will] *animate* as well as *direct* other adv[enturers] the same career. This gentleman [is] ceed in showing how to conquer th[e difficul]ties attendant upon such enterpriz[es].

Richmond C[ourier].

The Rogue's Ordeal.—When I w[as a] codger, my mother established a [law] children of the family, what she c[alled] rogue's ordeal, or trial. There [were] or five little children and grand c[hildren] the family; nearly of the same age [with] and when depredations were com[mitted] on the sugar bowl, or the preser[ves] found dripped about the cupboard, [the] toothed youngsters were ranged [in a] side, with each a finger placed b[etween] of each other on the table. She w[ould] raise the large knife in an attitude [over] the fingers; at the same time [charg]ing the little culprits, that the [guilty] ones would receive no injury; but [that] real criminal would have his finger [cut] by the stroke of the knife; such w[as the] fidence the innocent had in the [justice] their cause, that they always stood [firm] never withdrew their fingers, how[ever] a stroke was apparently aimed at [them] the guilty would invariably shrink [and] away their fingers. So I have found [in] ter life, that men of guilty consci[ences] only the appearance of an acc[usation] cause them to look for a shelter, or [a way] of escape. I have more than once [seen] sons detected in some villainous [act] plying to themselves the words [of] which were not so intended, and [would] be reasonably so interpreted, and [by] ing defence against the suppos[ed] tion, which led to suspicion and [then] conviction. The Scriptures say "[The] flee when no man pursueth."

The Sabbath breaker silenced.—A [pious] old man of our church at ——, [was] ing with a Sabbath breaker, said [to him] now I had seven shillings, and [if I] met a man and gave him six shi[llings] ly out of the seven; what would [you] that?"—"Why, I should say you [were] ry kind, and that the man ought [to be] thankful."—"Well, but suppose [he] knock me down, and rob me of [my] shilling; what then?" "Why th[en he] serve hanging." "Well, now th[at is the] case, 'thou art the man;' God [has] given you six days to work and [earn] bread, and the seventh he has kep[t for] self, and commands us to keep it [holy]; you, not satisfied with the six days [he has] given, rob him of the seventh, [what] do you deserve?" The man was [silent].

The English papers remark, th[at the] vention of *Lithographic Printing* h[as] cilitated the art of forgery in Lon[don]. the Bankers are constantly in dan[ger] king spurious Bills of Exchange. [One] son's signature has recently been [so] ly copied, that the writer did [not] which of the two was the genuine

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 14, 1828.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

...is the *right* of the people to be vigilant of the con-...of their public agents; it is their *duty* to judge of ...ic measures without prejudice. No administra-...can be so lunatic as to calculate upon credulity. ...wledge is abroad, enquiry is active; before these ...ty engines, imbecility, corruption and treachery ...fall, and Truth will maintain her legitimate em-...

With her as our guide, it is proposed to state ...e facts, and present some investigations, relative ...trade with the British West Indies, which will be ...n from public documents and official sources.

...nd first, as to the importance and value of this ...e to the citizens of our own State—it is to be ob-...ved "that in regulating the trade of her W. I. Col-...es, Great Britain appears to have disregarded the ...nexion and intercourse naturally resulting from ...r proximity to the U. S," while she *haughtily* an-...nces that in opening her colonial ports to our ves-...and produce, she would bestow upon us a "*boon.*" ...at this mighty "boon," this boasted favor was, let ...following list of "articles of importation proposed ...e admitted in vessels of the U. S" answer. To ...West Indies *generally*, we were to be permitted to ...ort "Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Staves, ...adings, Shingles, Horses, Mules, Poultry, Live ...ck, Provisions of all sort, excepting *salted* provi-...s of any description, whether Meat, Fish or But-..." We were *prohibited* from exporting to any of ...Islands, except Bermuda, "Flax, *Masts, Yards, ...sprits.* PLANK, *Timber,* LUMBER of ANY SORT, ...ad, Biscuit, FLOUR, *Peas, Beans,* Potatoes, WHEAT, ...e, *Oats, Barley, and Grain of any sort,* together ...h *all other* articles of our own growth not enumer-...d" in this graciously proffered "Boon." The en-...erated articles, and *those alone,* were to be *per-...ted* articles of trade, and of these, North Carolina ...s interested specially, only in Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, ...rpentine, Staves, Headings, and Shingles. This ...erest, however, was far from being *exclusively* con-...ed to her, for not to name the State of Maine, an ...tensive wood growing country, Maryland, Virginia, ...io, S. Carolina, Georgia, and also Lousiana, and ...en other States, were likewise interested and in no ...considerable degree. We here again repeat that ...UMBER of ANY SORT" was not to be exported to the ...itish West Indies generally, even *had the General ...overnment accepted the* "Boon." Small must have ...en the importance, limited the value of a trade, ...us shackled and restricted; and this will fully ap-...ar by a reference to the trade when it might be con-...dered as in a flourishing state, as furnished by the ...turns to the Treasury Department of the General ...overnment. It is to be recollected, that England, ...rance, Spain, Denmark, Sweden and Holland, each ...ossess West India Islands, and that "Hayti is also to ...e included." The value of *domestic* produce ex-...orted to all the West India Islands in the four years ...nding Sept. 1826, was $42,252,805, and the aver-...ge *yearly* export to the West India possessions of ...ach of these nations was, from *all parts of the United States* as follows, viz.

To the British Islands,	say	1,770,999
Danish,	- -	1,261,851
Hayti,	- -	1,618,403
Cuba,	- -	3,490,288
Other Islands,	-	2,421,458

By this it appears, that the value of the *Cuba* trade *alone* is nearly *double,* and the trade of all the other Islands nearly *six* times as much as *all* the British W. India possessions, and this in reference to our *domestic* produce. "The foreign merchandize exported from the U. States, in the same period, to the West Indies, not under the dominion of G. Britain, exceeded $13,900,000, and the value of similar merchandize exported to the British Islands *fell short* of $74,000!"

Again. The American tonnage employed in the trade with *all* the West India Islands from September 1821, to Sept. 1825, varied during those years, but there departed from the U. States to the

British West Indies,	from 22,000 to 93,000 tonnage,
Other West Indies,	282,000 to 307,000 do.

From these statements, drawn, as before remarked, from official sources, it is evident that much too great importance has been attached to the suspension of our intercourse with the British West Indies. That the present prices of Lumber cannot have been chiefly caused, (if at all) by this suspension of intercourse, we think is demonstrable. A future and further examination of the subject will, we trust, convince the good people of North Carolina, that the present Administration have neither been inimical to or regardless of their interests, and that the depression of prices is not caused by the adoption of a policy demanded for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the country. ROCK FISH.

REMARKS.

We are not disposed, and do not mean, to enter the lists with 'Rock Fish,' (for whom *Cross Creek* would probably have been a more appropriate signature,) in a discussion of the oft discussed Colonial Trade Question. It is already sufficiently understood to convince the people that the Administration shamefully neglected their interests in failing to secure, when it was in their power, a free trade to the West Indies. And they cannot excuse themselves by the plea, that the 'honor and dignity of the country' would have been compromitted by taking the measures necessary to secure that trade; for the fact is, that the Executive offered, when it was too late, to accede to the very terms on which, in the first instance, it would have been allowed by Great Britain; and which would no doubt have been agreed upon, if this government had not suffered an entire year to pass by without giving its Minister, Mr. King, one word of instruction on the subject.

But we promised not to enter into the subject. All we mean at this time to do, is to shew how unfounded are some of the *facts* of the above writer. We did not expect to hear any one deny the value and importance of the West India Trade to North Carolina; and it cannot be seriously expected that the people of this section of country, the people on Rock Fish and Cape Fear, will be induced to believe that they have lost little or nothing by the loss of that trade. Such a view of the subject is intended to operate in other parts of the State, where the nature and extent of the trade are not so well understood; and the enumeration of the few articles which 'Rock Fish' says we were to be permitted to export to the West Indies, is calculated to support the impression of its trifling value. What may be the 'public documents and official sources,' from which his list is taken, we know not; but this we know, that, come from what source it may, *it is not correct.*—We have before us the acts of the British Parliament of 27th June 1825, and 5th July 1825, (the latest acts of the Parliament on the subject of the Colonial Trade,) the latter of which opened the West India ports to all nations which should place the commerce and navigation of Great Britain upon the footing of the most favored nations, for the introduction (upon the payment of a reasonable duty) not of the meagre list of articles quoted by 'Rock Fish,' beginning with 'Tobacco' and ending with 'Provisions,' but absolutely of *every article* stated by him as prohibited, commencing with 'Flour' and ending with 'Grain.' We say distinctly, that the act of the British Parliament regulating the West India Trade, expressly permitted the importation, in the vessels of all nations which placed the commerce of England upon a footing of reciprocity, of the *very articles* enumerated above by 'Rock Fish' as prohibited. The importation of *Lumber of ALL sorts* was to be permitted in the British West Indies, 'had the government accepted the *boon*'—a boon they afterwards, but too late, *solicited.* We shall not pretend to scan the motives with which he has made this statement; whether with an intention to deceive, or from ignorance, or incorrect information. Not knowing who he is, we might do him injustice in assigning an improper motive. But its effect would be the same, unless corrected, from whatever motive it might spring.

We have not the documents at hand to test the accuracy of the other statements of 'Rock Fish,' but when one of primary importance is disproved by documents of undeniable authority, the reader will know what reliance to place on the others.

"No loss" said the President, "has been sustained by the United States, and *none* is to be apprehended from the mutual interdict of West India commerce." *Contra*: "this is a perfectly glutted market, and there is not a single article that can be named, which does not lose money." Letters from Havana, Jan. 14, 1828.

On our first page will be found the conclusion of Mr. Gaston's labored effort to persuade the people of North Carolina that Gen. Jackson is unfit to be President of the U. S., for that appears to be the chief object of the Address. It is less a eulogy of Mr. Adams, and defence of his Administration, than it is an attack upon Gen. Jackson, not by Mr. Adams's friends, but by Gen. Jackson's enemies, and in this it is like the Virginia Address, and the Convention making it, like the Virginia Convention. The policy so successfully pursued by Mr. Crawford's opponents, at the last election, of writing *him* down, not writing themselves up, appears to be a favorite one with the parties of the present day, both of which, it appears to us, lay more stress upon the bad qualities of the opposing candidate, than upon the good parts of their own, until, as Christopher Quandary says, it is harder to tell which of the candidates is the better man, than which is the worse.

For our part, we have no faith in Mr. Gaston's prophecies, and admire his prudence in disclaiming to be a prophet—"In those days there shall be false prophets," &c. We have no faith in his apprehensions of danger to the Liberties of the country, by the election of Gen. Jackson. He who has devoted his life to the defence of those liberties, cannot, at its close, be capable of betraying them; and it must be a lively imagination that can *dream* of Gen. Jackson's converting this government into a *Military Republic,* or a *Military Despotism.* It is giving him credit for more talents than even his friends claim for him—for the wonderful ability to convert the free citizens of this country into the slavish subjects of a Military Despotism!

The Address denominates Gen. Jackson "the Army Candidate." What is the Army? A speck on the horizon—a drop in the sea—5000 men among 11,000,000 of people! and nearly the half of this monstrous number scattered through the territories, where they have neither voice nor influence in the election! But is it meant that he is the candidate of the Militia, the real army of the Republic? We grant it: he *is* the candidate of the Militia, for the people are the Militia. And we suspect that Mr. Gaston would be glad to say, that "the military, almost without an exception, are enlisted in" Mr. Adams's "cause."

As for the bug-bear that is so often conjured up, of a *combination* of the friends of all the unsuccessful candidates in the late election, to defeat the re-election of Mr. Adams, how do the Adams men reconcile it with their incessant and confident assertions that their candidate will be re-elected? Surely a junction of all the disappointed must be far too powerful for the friends of Mr. Adams alone, and the latter had as well give up the contest at once—as they will have to do at last. They prove too much by all their clamour about a combination. They prove themselves in a minority.

It is not a little amusing to notice the objection urged by this Address to joining the Opposition, that its success would be to encourage calumny, and to countenance attacks upon private character. Pray to what party do John Binns, of the Democratic Press, and Peter Force, of the National Journal, (to mention no others,) belong? We wonder that a holy horror at the forgeries of the one and the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the other, did not deter the authors of the Address from falling into ranks where such men are enrolled;—we marvel that they can consent to countenance the slanders against General Jackson and *his Lady,* by joining the party which, by some of its unworthy members, has invented and propagated them.

A good suggestion.—The Camden Journal proposes that each publisher of a newspaper be furnished, by Congress, with a copy of every public document printed by their order. We like the idea. The documents would be held in trust for the people, who would never be at a loss for them, as they now often are.

The following Post Offices were established in this State, during the past month, viz: Gerin's Store, in Guilford county; Fortune's Fork, Halifax; New Hope, Perquimons; Barge's, Cumberland; Deep River, Guilford; Springfield, Tyrrell; Oak Ridge, Guilford Turkey Creek, Buncombe; Garner's Ford, Rutherford; Stewart's Mills, Guilford.

There was no mail north of Petersburg this morning. We are consequently disappointed in not receiving late foreign intelligence, which we had every reason to expect. The latest dates from Liverpool are 67 days ago.

Congress.—The debate on the subject of Retrenchment was continued in the House of Representatives until the night of the 6th inst., when the Resolutions, as proposed by Mr. Hamilton, were adopted unanimously. The principal speakers were, Messrs. Hamilton, Sergeant, Buchanan, Randolph, Rives, McDuffie, Bartlett, Smith, and Wright. The following are the resolutions, as they finally passed:

"*Resolved,* That a Select Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to this House, if any, and what, retrenchment can be made, with safety to the public interest, in the number of the officers of the Government of the United States, and in the amount of salaries which they may respectively receive; more especially, to report specifically on the following heads:

1st. What reduction of expense can be made in the State Department, in the number and salaries of the officers and the clerks attached to this Department, in the expenses regulating the foreign intercourse, and in the printing and distribution of the public laws of the United States.

2d. What reductions in the Treasury Department, and whether an effective system of accountability, and for the collection of the public dues, is there established.

3d. What reductions of expense can be made in the Navy Department, in the clerks and officers now acting subordinately to the Secretary of the Navy.

4th. What reductions of expense can be made in the Department of War, in the Indian Department, and in the clerks and officers now acting subordinately to the Secretary of War.

5th. What reductions of expense can be made in the number of officers, and the amount of compensation which they may receive, in the Postmaster General's Department.

And that the Committee be further instructed to examine the several contingent funds of each of these Departments, and to report the amount and objects for which disbursements have been made from these funds; and that they report the amounts, vouched and unvouched, which have been paid from the secret service fund, since the first day of July, 1790, or the fund regulating the contingencies of foreign intercourse, and of the fund for the expenses of the intercourse with the Barbary Powers.

And that they further report whether the compensation of the members of Congress should be reduced; and whether the fixed salaries of the officers of this House and its contingent expenses, can, with propriety, be diminished.

And further that they inqure whether any modification of the sinking fund act can be made, with a view of producing a more speedy extinguishment of the public debt."

Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Rives, Mr. Everett, Mr. Wickliffe, and Mr. Wright of New York, have been appointed the Committee.

The Judiciary Bill of the last session, proposing the formation of three new Circuits, and the appointment of three additional Judges of the Supreme Court, has been again introduced into the House.

The General Appropriation Bill, for the support of Government for the year 1828, has been passed by both Houses.

"*As you were.*"—Notwithstanding the *long* preambles and the *short* resolutions of the good people of Petersburg and Norfolk, it appears that North Carolina Bank Notes are rapidly approaching their usual standard in those places. On Friday last, the Herald quoted them at 5 per cent. discount in Norfolk; and the same day the Intelligencer quoted them at 6 per cent. discount in Petersburg.—*Tarboro' Free Press.*

Counterfeiters.—We learn from a communication in the Norfolk Herald, that two men were apprehended at Mr. Tisdale's, in Northampton county, N. C. on the 28th ult. charged with having passed, it Murfreesborough, a $50 note of the Bank of Virginia, and a $10 note of the Newbern Bank, both counterfeits. Being unable to give bail for their appearance at the next Superior Court, they were safely lodged in Northampton Jail.—They hail from Mecklenburg county, Va. and report their names Wm. Rawlings (or Rollings) and Thomas Sackett. They are both professed gamblers.—*Ib.*

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit 75 cents Treasury Notes, of the emissions of 1816 and 1823, have been detected at the Treasury Office. The former are badly executed; but the latter so nearly resemble the genuine Notes, that it requires a close examination or comparison, to detect the imposition.

Raleigh Star.

From the Wilmington Recorder.

The subjoined list of revolutionary officers and soldiers, in this State, who have claims to bounty lands, in Ohio, was presented to us for publication, by a gentleman to whom it was transmitted, by the Hon. Mr. Holmes, our representative in Congress, whose vigilance in this instance, affords to revolutionary veterans, or their heirs, an opportunity of securing their rights.

Captains.—Micajah Lewis, John McNees, Robert Raiford, Charles Stewart, William Williams.

Lieutenants.—John Clandennan, Thomas Clark, John Ford, Philip Jones, Stephen Slade, Jas. Scurlock, Jesse Steed, Nathaniel Williams.

Surgeon.—James W. Green.

Privates.—Gideon Aikens, Samuel Baxter, Joseph Brown, John Bailey, William Bryant, Wm. Brown, Charles Bright, Layman Barko, Jiles Bowers, Dempsey Bryan, David Chester, Isaac Clark, Levi Cotter, Wm. Cole, John Campen, Isaac Clark, Philip Dean, John Etherage, Abraham Fowler, Jas. Faulks, John Graham, Joseph Gurley, Brittain George, Samuel Gamer, John Gill, Wm. Griffen, Adam Hart, Peter Hadsock, Richard Hardwick, Joshua Harvey, James Hukins, Crawford Johnston, Fountain Jourdan, Josiah Jones, Edward King, Francis Larho, Wm. Long, John Leach, Isaac Lewis, Bennett Morgan, Solomon Middleton, Daniel McFater, Robert McKinney, Eli McVay, Morris Morgan, Roger McCraw, Arthur McDonald, Wm. McIntire, Philip Mason, Henry Miller, Edgerton Mott, Nehemiah Pravy, John Platt, Wm. Pafford, Wm. Pace, William Ryal, Richard Roberts, Cornelius Ryan, John Simpson, Robert Seayer, John Stringer, John Shepperd, James Sisk, Samuel Simpson, David Sweat, Sampson Sykes, Wm. Thomas, Caleb Thomas, Anthony Toney, Dempsey Underdoo, Levi Wiggins, Benjamin White, John Wells, Lott Watson, John Ward, Wm. Welch.

The coldest bodies warm with opposition, the hardest sparkle in collision.

A friend shares my sorrow, and makes it but a moiety; but he swells my joy and makes it double.

Fashionable JEWELRY, *Fancy Hardware,* MILITARY GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he is now opening, at the Store on Market Square, adjoining Mr. John McArn's Dry Goods Store, an extensive assortment of the above mentioned articles, imported direct from London, Birmingham and Sheffield, consisting, in part, of

Gold Jewelry.

Ladies and Gentlemen's fine Gold *WATCHES.*
Gentlemen's do. Silver do.
Fine Gold Chains.
Do. do. Seals, Keys, and Slides,
Do. do. Finger Rings,
Do. do. Ear Rings, Filligree Work,
Do. do. and fine gilt Neck Chains and Bracelets,
Ladies' extra fine Gilt, Steel, & Jet Waist Buckles,
Diamond, Pearl, Jet, Garnet, and Paste Broaches,
Do. do. do. do. & cluster Finger Rings,
Ladies' Morocco Work Boxes,
Do. patent Dress Pins.

Silver Goods.

Table, Tea, Mustard & Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, &c.
Fruit Knives, self pointing Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, Tweezers, &c. &c.

Plated Goods.

Superior Cut Glass Cordial Stands, silver edges,
Do do do Castor do do do.
Candlesticks, Bottle Stands, do do.
Snuffers and Stands, do do.
Table and Tea Spoons, &c. &c.
Britania Metal Tea Sets, Spoons, &c.

Military Goods.

Swords, Belts, Epaulletts, Pistols and Dirks.

Fine Cutlery.

Table and Desert Knives and Forks,
Pen Knives, Scissors, Razors, &c.

ALSO,

Japan'd Tea Trays, Bread Baskets, &c., Ladies' Reticules, Velvet and Bead Purses with Silver, Plated, Gilt and Steel Clasps, Superior Steel Chain Dog Collars, Whist Counters, Dressed Mashee Dolls, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Paste, Pomatum, Fancy Soaps, Lavender Water, Antique Oil, Shaving Boxes and Brushes with Looking Glasses, Segar Cases, Screw Pincushions, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Coral & Belts, Coral Necklaces, Rings for Children, Bone Salt and Tea Spoons, Whistles, &c., Superior Silk Watch Ribbons, Pocket Books of a superior quality of all sizes.

Ladies' Tortoise Shell dress COMBS, a superior article, of all sizes.
Gentlemen's Pocket Combs, &c.

The above articles are offered at reduced prices by P. N. BRENNAN.

N. B. The highest cash price given for Gold and old Silver.

February 13, 1828. 58*tf.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D.C.*	*To D.C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.	3	
Brandy, Cogniac -	gallon	1 25	1 60
Apple -	do	33	37
Peach -	do	40	45
Bacon -	lb	6	8
Beeswax -	do	22	23
Butter -	do	15	20
Bagging -	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green -	lb	17	18
2d & 3d qual. -	do	15	16
Candles, Mould -	do	10	
Spermaceti, -	do		34
Cotton -	100lbs	8 50	9 25
Corn -	bushel	40	
Copperas -	100lbs	4	5
Flax -	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	bushel	75	80
Flour, Superfine -	barrel	4 25	
Fine -	do	4	
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do		
Mackerel -	do	5 50	6
Mullet -	do	4 50	5
Feathers -	lb	25	
Gin, Holland -	gallon	90	1 25
Country -	do	45	45
Ginger -	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	3 75	4 50
10 by 12 -	do	6	6
Hides, Buenos Ayres, -	lb		
West India, -	do		
Iron -	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal -	lb	2 75	3
Flotant -	do	2 75	3
Lime -	cask	2	2 50
Lard -	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting -	do	30	35
Sole -	do	25	28
Bridle -	side	3	4
Lead, Bar -	lb	8 50	9
Logwood -	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses -	gallon	32½	40
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb	8 50	9
Wrought -	do	18	20
Shingles -	1000	1 50	2
Oats, -	bushel		30
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	18	20
Linseed -	gallon	80	1
Pork -	barrel		10
Pepper -	lb	20	22
Pimento -	do	28	30
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's -	Keg	7 50	8
Others -	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead -	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown -	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island -	do	70	80
New England -	do	40	
Rice -	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags -	lb	2	6
Shot -	Bag	2 50	
Sugar, Mus. Prime -	100 lb	10	11
Common -	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf -	lb	19	20
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel	75	
Turks Island, } -	do		75
St. Ubes, &c. } -			
Salts, Epsom -	lb	10	12 50
Glauber -	do	5	
Steel, American -	do	8	9
E. Blistered -	do	16	18
German -	do	17	18
Salt-petre -	do	12	15
Tallow -	do	8 50	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson -	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf -	100 lb	2 75	3
Manufactured -	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x -	box	16	18
Verdigris -	lb	65	
Wheat -	bushel	70	75
Whiskey -	gallon	25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira -	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe -	do	1 25	1 50
Port -	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga -	do	70	80

DIED,

In Moore County, on Thursday last, Col. BENJAMIN W. WILLIAMS, only son of Governor Williams, dec. He was highly esteemed, and his death is regretted, by a large circle of relatives and friends.

In Sampson county, on the 28th ult. the Rev. FLEET COOPER, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. The deceased has been an advocate for the doctrines of the Cross in the Baptist Church for fifty years, supported through life an unblemished reputation, and died in the full assurance of a glorious immortality.

BOARDING.

Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,	$4	00	
Board alone,	„	„	3 50
Breakfost and Dinner,	„	„	3 00
Dinner and Tea,	„	„	3 00
Dinner alone,	„	„	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

TRUST SALE.

Valuable Real and Personal ESTATE.

ON Monday, the 10th day of March next, the Subscribers, in compliance with the intent and provisions of a Deed of Trust, bearing date the 8th February, 1828, executed to them by Mr. DUNCAN THOMPSON, of this place, for certain purposes therein mentioned, will expose to Public Sale, by Auction, at the Store recently occupied by the said Mr. Thompson, in Fayetteville, all his valuable Stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, About 3.500 bushels Salt, different sorts, Liquors and Groceries of every description.

Household, Counting House, Store, Warehouse and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c. comprising in the whole, a Stock, which for variety and amount is seldom to be met with at Auction in this place.

ALSO,

2 Wagons and first rate Teams, with Gear, &c. complete,

1 first rate Gig, 1 Sulkey, and 1 set of Harness,

4 Staunch *Tow Boats,* (nearly new) viz. *Glasgow, John Parker, Lafayette* and *Jackson,* and one Ferry Flat, with furniture, tackle, &c. all complete for each.

11 *Likely Negroes,*

One of which is a first rate wagoner, and two others blacksmiths,

4 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear,

31 Shares in the Capital or Joint Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company,

10 Shares of Steam Boat Stock,

Pew No. 51 in the Episcopal Church, and Pew No. 59 in the Presbyterian Church.

ALSO,

Several pieces or parcels of LAND in Campbellton, bounded East by the River, on which is built and erected TWO first rate and permanent *WHARVES,* viz: one of wood and one of stone, and one Warehouse.

3 pieces or parcels of LAND in Lower Fayetteville, on each of which stands a very large and convenient new Warehouse.

1 Lot adjoining the above, improved, occupied by Mrs Williams.

Several other valuable Lots immediately below the above, enclosed and improved,

Several other vacant Lots in the vicinity of the above.

1 Lot near Terry & McNeill's Saw Mill,

2 Lots on Alley leaning to Cool Spring,

All that handsome Lot on East side of Gillespie Street, opposite the State Bank, running through to Dick Street, improved, Warehouse and Blacksmith Shop.

The House and Lot with all the Improvements thereon, formerly John L. Hadley's, corner of Dick and Mumford Streets.

A vacant Lot fronting Dick Street and joining the above on the North side,

456 acres of Land joining Joshua Jessup and others, East side Cape Fear River,

House and Lot on the West corner of Lane leading to Scotch Spring, formerly belonging to William Cameron.

That valuable STORE HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by Mr. Thompson, Green Street, near the Town House,

The Store House and Lot occupied by H. W. Ayer, on Hay Street, also near the above,

1 Lot West side of Gillespie Street, with the *LARGE WAREHOUSE* and Improvements thereon.

The Lot and Improvements immediately in rear of the above, with large new Kitchen and Stables and other Improvements.

ALSO,

On Tuesday, the 1st day of April next, the

Wharf & two Brick Tenements,

joining the Custom House in the Town of Wilmington. Sale to take place on the premises, unless the Property is disposed of at private sale previously.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

CHARLES DEWY, }
JOHN McLERAN, } Trustees.
HENRY W. AYER, }

HENRY W. AYER, Auct'r.

Fayetteville, February 12, 1828. 5 ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Sampson Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1827.

Nancy McKinie } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Richard McKinie. }

IT appearing in this case, that the defendant was not to be found, and that an Alias Subpœna and copy of Petition had been left at his usual place of abode, (when he fled this State,) fifteen days before this Court,

Ordered, therefore, That publication be made in the two Newspapers in Fayetteville, for three months, for Defendant to come in and answer, plead or demur, on or before next Court, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

W. McKAY, *C. S. C.*

POETRY.

"THE LOST STAR."—By L. E. L.

A light is gone from yonder sky,
A star has left its sphere;
The beautiful—and do they die
In yon bright world as here?
Will that star leave a lonely place,
A darkness on the night?
No! few will miss its lovely face,
And none think heaven less bright!

What wert thou star of? vanished one!
What mystery was thine?
Thy beauty from the east is gone:
What was thy sway and sign?
Wert thou the star of opening youth?
And is it then for thee,
Its frank glad thoughts, its stainless truth,
So early cease to be?

Of hope?—and was it to express
How soon hope sinks in shade;
Or else of human loveliness,
In sign how it will fade?
How was thy dying? Like the song,
In music to the last,
An echo flung the winds among;
And then forever past?

Or didst thou sink as stars whose light
The fair moon renders vain?
The rest shone forth the next dark night;
Thou didst not shine again.
Didst thou fade gradual from the time
The first great curse was hurled,
Till lost in sorrow and in crime,
Star of our early world?

Forgotten and departed star!
A thousand glories shine
Round the blue midnight's regal car:
Who then remember's thine!
Save when some mournful bard like me
Dreams over beauty gone,
And in the fate that waited thee,
Reads what will be his own.

NEW SONG.

I'd be a butterfly born in a bower,
Where roses and lilies and violets meet;
Roving forever from flower to flower,
And kissing all buds that are pretty and sweet.
I'd never languish for wealth or for power,
I'd never sigh to see slaves at my feet;
I'd be a butterfly born in a bower,
And kissing all buds that are pretty and sweet.

Oh! could I pilfer the wand of a fairy,
I'd have a pair of those beautiful wings;
Their summer day's ramble is sportive and airy,
They sleep in a rose when the nightingale sings.
Those who have wealth must be watchful and wary;
Power, alas! nought but misery brings;
I'd be a butterfly, sportive and airy,
Rock'd in a rose when the nightingale sings.

What though you tell me each gay little rover,
Shrinks from the breath of the first autumn day;
Surely 'tis better when summer is over,
To die, when all fair things are fading away.
Some in life's winter may toil to discover
Means of procuring a weary delay;
I'd be a butterfly, living a rover,
Dying when fair things are fading away.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Leather and Shoe STORE,

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

Trust Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th February next, WILL be sold at Auction, at the subscribers' Store, the Stock of *GOODS* of the late Co partnership of *Clayland & Bowen*, under a Deed of Trust from R. M. Clayland to E. W. Willkings, consisting of a valuable assortment of

Fine and Fancy Dry Goods,
Hardware, Cutlery,
And Crockery.

Terms of sale, liberal, and made known on the day of sale. WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, January 29, 1828. 56ts.

J. PEABODY,

Clock and Watch Maker, Jeweller, and Silver-Smith.

BEING resolved to devote my undivided time and attention to the above branches, which I promise to execute in a workman-like manner, at prices to suit the times; I will therefore dispose of my present stock of *FANCY HARDWARE* at cost, if better prices cannot be obtained, consisting of

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,
Silver plated, and Britannia Ware,
Military Goods, and Musical Instruments,

With a great variety of Household and other Articles too numerous to mention.

January 31, 1828. 56-8w.

Notice.

THE Books, Accounts, &c. of Mr. Cornelius J. Fooker have been assigned over to the Subscriber for settlement, &c. Therefore all those indebted to the said Mr. F. will make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed indiscriminately in the hands of an officer for collection.

L. FITZHARRIS.

December 11. 50tf.

For Sale,

28 SHARES of STOCK of the State Bank of N. Carolina.
11 Shares of do. of the Bank of Cape Fear.
10 Shares of do. of the Bank of Newbern,
the property of an Individual who is about to leave the State. Apply to JNO. HUSKE.

Fayetteville, January 30, 1828. 56-3w.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above in their weekly paper three times.

A Reading Room,

FOR the accommodation of Citizens and Strangers, is opened *THIS DAY*, at the Lafayette Hotel. Price to Subscribers $5 per annum. Strangers admitted gratis. No citizen of the town admitted except such as subscribe. WM. TRACY.

December 20. 50tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has an Office in the upper end of the Brick Row, near Hay Mount, south side of Hay Street, where he may be found at all times, when not out on business. He tenders his services to any Gentleman, who may have Job Writing, such as posting their books, making out accounts, &c. to do, and pledges himself, not only to be diligent, but also to use the utmost fidelity and secrecy in all matters relating to any writing committed to his care.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

November 20, 1827. 48tf;

Superior Work.

THE Subscriber has established a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, near to his Office on Hay Street, Brick Row, in which he has employed a first rate Smith, and expects to manufacture, in a style of superior workmanship, all kinds of Edge Tools, such as Axes, &c., and do any kind of Job Work in that line, with neatness and despatch.

☞ *Horses Shod in the very best manner.*

WILLIAM LOCKE.

November 20, 1827. 48tf.

POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon.

A FRESH supply just received and for sale by the Subscriber, agent for the Proprietor.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

November 29. 47tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

November 15. 45tf.

North American Review.

No. LVIII.—January, 1827,—Received for Subscribers, and for sale, by *John McRae*, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.—Subscription, Five Dollars per annum.

CONTENTS OF NO. LVIII.

ART. 1. Chief Justice Marshall's Public Life and Services.
A History of the Colonies planted by the English on the Continent of America. By John Marshall.
2. Noyes's Translation of Job.
An Amended Version of the Book of Job, with an Introduction, and Notes chiefly explanatory.—By George R. Noyes.
3. American Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands.
1. Voyage of His Majesty's Ship Blonde to the Sandwich Islands in the Years 1824–5. Captain the Right Honorable Lord Byron, Commander.
2. Narrative of a Tour through Hawaii. By William Ellis.
3. Review of the preceding works in the London Quarterly Review.
4. The Rev'd. C. S. Stewart's Letters on the Sandwich Islands.
4. Hindu Drama.
Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus. Translated from the Sanscrit, by H. H. Wilson.
5. Republic of Central America.
A Statistical & Commercial History of the Kingdom of Guatemala in Spanish America. By D. Juarros.
6. Bowring's Poetry & Literature of Poland.
Specimens of the Polish Poets; with Notes and Observations on the Literature of Poland. By John Bowring.
7. Debates in Congress.
Speeches in Congress, as published in the Newspapers.
8. De Stael's Letters on England.
Lettres sur l'Angleterre, par le Baron de Stael-Holland.
9. American Annual Register.
The American Annual Register, for the Year 1825–6.
10. Fine Arts.
Academies of Arts; a Discourse delivered before the National Academy of Design. By S. F. B. Morse.
11. Riedesel's Letters and Memoirs.
Letters and Memoirs relating to the War of American Independence, and the Capture of the German Troops at Saratoga. By Madame de Riedesel.
12. Dana's Poems.
Poems; by Richard H. Dana.
13. Cadalso's Moorish Letters.
Cartas Marruecas y Poesias Selectas; por el Ccronel Don Jose Cadalso.
14. The Talisman.
The Talisman for MDCCCXXVIII.
15. Critical Notice.
Primary Books in the Study of Latin.
Quarterly List of New Publications.

Leather.

THE Subscribers will keep a constant supply of the following kinds of *LEATHER* on hand, which they will sell low for cash, viz.

Skirting, first quality
Harness and bridle Leather,
Padding and facing Skins,
Binding and lining do.
Calf and kip do.
Wax and grain upper,
Buff horse hides,
Sole Leather of different kinds,
Hog skins, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

November 8, 1827. 1tf.

Delivery Bonds.

BLANK Bonds for the delivery of property to be sold under execution, for sale at this office, where Blanks of all descriptions may be had.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,* FOR 1828,

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomica Calculations, some useful Essays on Agriculture a variety of valuable Recipes, and much instructing and entertaining matter, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville.

September 27.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Cheap Goods.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE N. YORK AUCTIONS,

A Great variety of cheap *DRY GOODS*, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Domestics,* of all kinds, *Fancy Articles, Perfumery,* &c. &c. &c., which we are disposed to sell on very favorable terms for cash, or exchange for most kind of Country Produce.

ALSO,

1 Pipe choice Cognac Brandy,
1 do real Holland Gin.
3 do Madeira and Canary Wine,
1 Hhd. Jamaica Rum, (10 years old)
1 do St. Croix, do.
5 Qr. casks Teneriffe and Malaga Wine,
4 Casks brown Stout and Phila. Porter,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
N. York Crackers, Smoked Beef, &c. &c.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 44-tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm, Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25. 1827.

North Carolina *ALMANACKS,* FOR 1828.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the publishers, have just received a supply, which they will sell by the gross, dozen, or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

September 20, 1827. 37tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

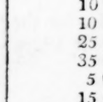
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19–tf.

Porter, Ale, and Cider,

Of the very best quality, for sale at the Lafayette Hotel, either by the barrel or bottle.

July 19. 28tf.

Mrs. Hansford



INFORMS her friends, that she has removed from the house which she has occupied for some years past, and taken as her future residence, the commodious and convenient tenement on Main street, next door to the Bank of Virginia. The situation of this house cannot be surpassed, as to convenience for travellers, by any in Norfolk. It is in the immediate centre of business, and within a few minutes walk of the Steam Boats and Stage Offices; and has recently been thoroughly repaired, and fitted up and furnished in a manner suitable for the accommodation of genteel boarders. There is also attached to the establishment, a very good Stable; and the attendance in the house, in which new arrangements have been made, will, it is believed, be always satisfactory.

The following are her TERMS, which, it is hoped, will be considered reasonable; and which are *reduced* suitably to the times:

Board and lodging for one person per annum,				$250
Do	do	do	for a quarter,	70
Do	do	do	for a month,	28
Do	do	do	for a week,	8
Do	do	do	for a day,	1 25

Families will be accommodated on terms liberally proportioned to the above rates; and the *extra* charge for wine, &c. will be moderate.

Norfolk, Va., January 3, 1828. 53-9w.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

IT is with extreme regret and mortification, the School Committee of this Institution have to announce to the public, that the Rev. Mr. Ford, whom they had appointed Principal of the Academy, and who had, as such, embarked in the business, has thought it his interest, and not inconsistent with his duty, to abandon the School and to seek a place more lucrative in the South. He has disappointed the fond hopes of the community and placed the Committee in a situation truly awkward and embarrassing.

Seldom was ever a seminary of learning, which depended on public opinion for success, commenced under more favourable auspices, than was the Fayetteville Academy likely to commence; but at the very crisis of expectation, the hopes of its friends were dashed by the ill-judged abandonment of its Principal.

This unexpected and unfortunate event was beyond the control of the Committee—and this must be their apology. They have for the present engaged the services of the Rev. A. W. Gay, who taught in this Academy in 1826, and whose classical attainments are well known here. He will open the Male Department on Monday next; and a suitable Assistant will be employed. The Committee have taken measures to obtain an accomplished Female Teacher to conduct the Female Department, which they hope will also be opened under her direction, on Monday next.

H. POTTER, *Pres't Sch. Com.*

Fayetteville, January 1, 1828.

Music, French, Drawing and Painting on Velvet.

MRS. *BEZE PERRY* informs her friends, and the public generally, that having returned from Columbia, South Carolina, and settled herself again here, she will, on the 16th of this month, open a school for Young Ladies, to teach them Music, French, Drawing and Painting on paper, also painting on velvet.

The classes in French and Drawing will be each, three times a week, from 12 o'clock till half past 1.

Music Lessons three times a week, three quarters of an hour each lesson, and at such hour as will suit young ladies.

TERMS.

Music, three lessons pr. week, per quarter,		$15
Drawing and Painting on velvet per do.		10
French	per do.	10

Fayetteville, 12th July, 1827. 27tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in part received their FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES:

The whole of which is expected to arrive during the ensuing week, which they offer to their friends and the public in general *low* for *CASH.* Their Stock will consist in part of the following

ARTICLES, Viz.

30 Hhds N. O. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars,
25 bbls loaf and lump - - do
10 hhds prime Laguyra Coffee,
40 bags Mountain St. Domingo do.
5 do Pepper,
50 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 inches,
25 coils bale Rope,
1 box choice Cavendish Tobacco,
75 bbls apple Brandy,
25 do Rye Whiskey,
10 do N. E. Rum,
10 do American Gin,
5 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
3 do Antigua Rum,
1 do Shrub,
6 pipes old Cogniac Brandy, (*favorite brands,*)
3 do old Schedam Gin,
5 quar casks Teneriffe,
5 do do Sherry.
½ pipe old Madeira,
8 half pipes sweet Malaga, } WINES.
10 do quar. casks do.
2 quar casks old Port,
8 boxes Imperial,
6 do G. Powder,
4 do Y Hyson, } TEAS. LATEST IMPORTATION.
1 hhd Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo, in packages of from 3½ to 4 lbs. each,
30 kegs Orange Powder,
1 box Mustard (for family use)
5 boxes sperm Candles,
5 casks choice Goshen Cheese,
1 cask Epsom Salts, (warranted genuine)
10 kegs ground Ginger,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,
50 bags Shot, assorted Numbers,
101 in whole, half and quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisins, warranted fresh, and well worthy the attention of families,
18 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
With many other articles in their line.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment.

ALSO,

10 cases of WOOL HATS,
9 do fine fur do.
4 do wool and cotton Cards,
13 pieces twilled negro Cloth,
10 reams writing Paper,
Knives and forks, butchers knives, shoe knives, single and double bladed pen and pocket knives, pad locks, stock locks, gun locks, trunk locks, butt hinges, wood screws, horse pleghms, nail and spike gimlets, table spoons, lead faucetts, sheep shears, keyhole, tenant and hand saws, claw hammers, club and cooper's axes, shingling hatchets, post and yankee coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel-yards, poll chains, screw augers, gouges and chissels, chest hinges, shoe pincers and rasps, curry combs, saw mill files, cow hide whips, plated spurs, razors, shaving boxes, spectacles and cases, black-lead and slate pencils, English slates, boxes soap, German, English and cast steel, castings, trace chains, blacksmiths hammers, &c. &c. &c.

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as they will be sold low for cash to close a consignment. HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 23. 42-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE public are respectfully informed, that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been employed in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a Hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms with *single Beds, Fire places and Bells,* the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments,* particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES.* Boarders with or without lodging can be accommodated.

THE FURNITURE and BEDDING are of the best quality and entirely new, and each Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The BAR is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors,* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities, by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no efforts shall be spared to render it every way worthy of a continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 30tf.

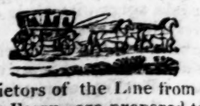
Notice.

THE Books and Accounts of Capt. A. McNair assigned over to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said A. McNair, will make immediate payment otherwise they will be sued indiscriminately.

MATTHEW RYBURN, *Trustee.*

November, 8, 1827.—44*tf.*

Charleston Stages.



THE Proprietors of the Line from this place to Godfrey's Ferry, are prepared to carry Passengers daily with the Mail, and to accommodate with an Extra, so as to avoid travelling at night.

Fayetteville, November 1, 1827. 47tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to the Stores formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Hawley, and Mr. Charles Sweat, and is now opening a very large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, *HARDWARE & GROCERIES*

All of which were purchased at the late Panic Sales in New York; and will continue to receive supplies by every arrival from his House in N. York. Country Merchants, and others wishing families supplies, will please call and examine the *most Splendid Assortment in this State.* He is very thankful for the liberal patronage which he has received since opening in this place.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1827. 43tf.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt, For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT & Co.

Jan. 17, 1828.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *FALL Supply,* consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought in the New York auctions, a considerable part at original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vests
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded furbric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rich black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Whitfield Sutton, *vs.* Thomas Sutton.—*Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Sutton, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made for three months in the *North Carolina Observer,* that unless said Defendant shall come forward and plead or replevy within that time, the judgment final by default will be entered up against him. THOS. I. FAISON, *C. C.*

December 27th, 1827.

Blanks of all kinds

For Sale at this Office.